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The Type and Identity of *Rosa luciae* Rochebr. & Franch. ex Crép. and the Varieties Described by Franchet and Savatier

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To determine the correct application of the name *Rosa luciae* Rochebr. & Franch. ex Crép. and its varieties proposed by Franchet and Savatier in Enumeratio Plantarum in Japonia (1873, 1878), the type and other authentic specimens deposited in the Muséum Natiónal d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, were examined. Lectotypes of *Rosa luciae* Crép. and *R. luciae* var. *δ. adenophora* Franch. & Sav., and also neotypes of var. *ζ. yokoscensis* Franch. & Sav. and var. *η. hakonensis* Franch. & Sav. are selected.

Key words: taxonomy, typification, new combination, flora of Japan, rose

The types and other authentic specimens of *Rosa luciae* Rochebr. & Franch. ex Crép. and the varieties of *R. luciae* proposed by Franchet and Savatier (1873, 1878) were studied by Nakai (1926) and Koidzumi (1930). The taxonomic identity of those specimens, however, is still controversial. The identity of *Rosa luciae* is quite important because the name has been applied to two different roses. One of these, known under the name *Rosa wichuraiana* Crép., ranges from coastal regions of eastern Asia including Japan (Honshu to the Ryukyus) southward through Taiwan to the Philippines (Luzon), and Korea to eastern and southern China (Palibin 1898, Matsumura 1912, Koidzumi 1913, Nakai 1916, Kalkman 1973). The other is known as *Rosa onoei* Makino var. *oligantha* (Franch. & Sav.) H.Ohba (Nakai 1926, Ohwi 1965, Momiyama 1989). The identity of the type specimen will therefore influence floristic treatments covering vast regions of eastern Asia.

In the Flora of Japan edited by Iwatsuki et al., the section Synstylae of the genus *Rosa* comprises four species in Japan: *R. multiflora* Thunb., *R. sambucina* Koidz., *R. onoei* Makino and *R. luciae* Rochebr. & Franch. ex Crép. (Ohba in press). *Rosa onoei*, which shows a wide range of morphological variation, is represented by five varieties: var. *onoei*, var. *hakonensis*, var. *oligantha*, var. *paniculigera* and var. *fujisanensis*. Among them var. *hakonensis* and var. *oligantha* were originally named by Franchet and Savatier (1878) as varieties under *R. luciae*. Franchet and Savatier described further four varieties under *R. luciae*: var. *fimbriata*, var. *poteriifolia*, var. *crataegicarpa* and var. *yokoscensis*.

To determine the correct application of the names I examined the types and other authentic specimens deposited in the herbarium of the Muséum Natiónal d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, in 1995 and in 1999, and also the herbarium of Botanischer Garten und Botanisches Museum Berlin-Dahlem in

1993. This paper aims to indentify the types and select lectotypes for *R. luciae* and its varieties named by Franchet and Savatier.

Results and Discussions

1) ***Rosa luciae*** Rochebr. & Franch. ex Crép. in Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg. **10**: 324 (1871). [Figs. 1 & 2]

Lectotype (selected here): Nippon [=Japan]. [Honshu. Kanagawa Pref.]: Yokoska (Yokosuka in present romanization). Savatier 373 (P).

Crépin (1871) cited the name *R. wichuraiana* Crép. in the original description of *R. luciae*, as "*R. wichuraiana* Crép. olim. in Herb. Reg. Berol." However, since the name *R. wichuraiana* has not been validly published, *R. luciae* is the correct name for this species. Crépin cited the specimen as – Haies autour de Jokohama (Nippon), indicating that the type of *R. luciae* was collected from hedges or fences in the city of Yokohama by Savatier. Corresponding specimens were not found in Berlin or Paris. In his revision of Malesian *Rosa* Kalkman (1973) wrote: "Type: a Savatier specimen (herb. Franchet) from Yokohama, Japan, not seen."

Franchet and Savatier (1873), however, cited Savatier n. 373 under *α. genuina* (= var. *luciae*). Although Nakai (1926) cited Savatier 373 in Herb. Drake [del] Castillo Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris as the type of *R. luciae,* no corresponding specimen was found in Paris. There are three other sheets of specimens with number 373.

One sheet has two labels. The right label has the heading "Herbarium Parisiensi" indicating that it was deposited very recently. The left one has the heading "Dr Lud. Savatier. Plantae Japoniae 1866–1871 (series prima)" and "N 373. *Rosa luciae* Franch. et Rech./ types/ Yokoska (Nippon)/ A. Franchet." by Franchet himself.

The second specimen has a label printed "Herb. Mus. Paris/ Herbier O. Debeaux, donne par ses enfants en 1910" on the right side, and Savatier's label on the left side. This specimen was once given to Debeaux, after his death his children donated his herbarium to Paris. The specimen, however, lacks any indication that it was seen by Franchet.

The third specimen also has two labels. The right one is Savatier's with "*Rosa luciae α. Genuina.* Yokoska, in sepibus. A. Fr." "*Rosa luciae* Fr. et Rchb./(novembre 1886)/ Crépin" is written on the label on the right side.

All the specimens were collected in Yokosuka (Japan. Honshu: Kanagawa Prefecture), not in Yokohama in the same prefecture. During his stay in Japan Savatier worked at Yokosuka and the greatest number of his specimens were collected in or around Yokosuka. Savatier collected only a few specimens in Yokohama. Because of the similarity in the spelling of both localities, and Yokohama being more familiar than Yokosuka at that time, Crépin might wrongly have written the locality as Yokohama.

It is uncertain whether the three specimens of Savatier 373 were collected similutaneously or not. The first specimen indicated as being a type is magnificent in having a branch with many flowers, but may not have been collected in November as written on the third specimen. The writing on the left label of the third specimen is by Crépin himself. Although Crépin may have based his description of *Rosa luciae* on this specimen, it is inferior to the first one with the indication 'type' (Fig. 1). As a result, I select the first specimen as the lectotype of *Rosa luciae* Rochebr. & Franch. ex Crép. and also of *α. genuina* Franch. & Sav. The second specimen is regarded as an isolectotype (Fig. 2).

The type and the other authentic specimens are undoubtedly the same as the illegitemate *Rosa wichuraiana* Crép., while differing greatly from *Rosa onoei* Makino

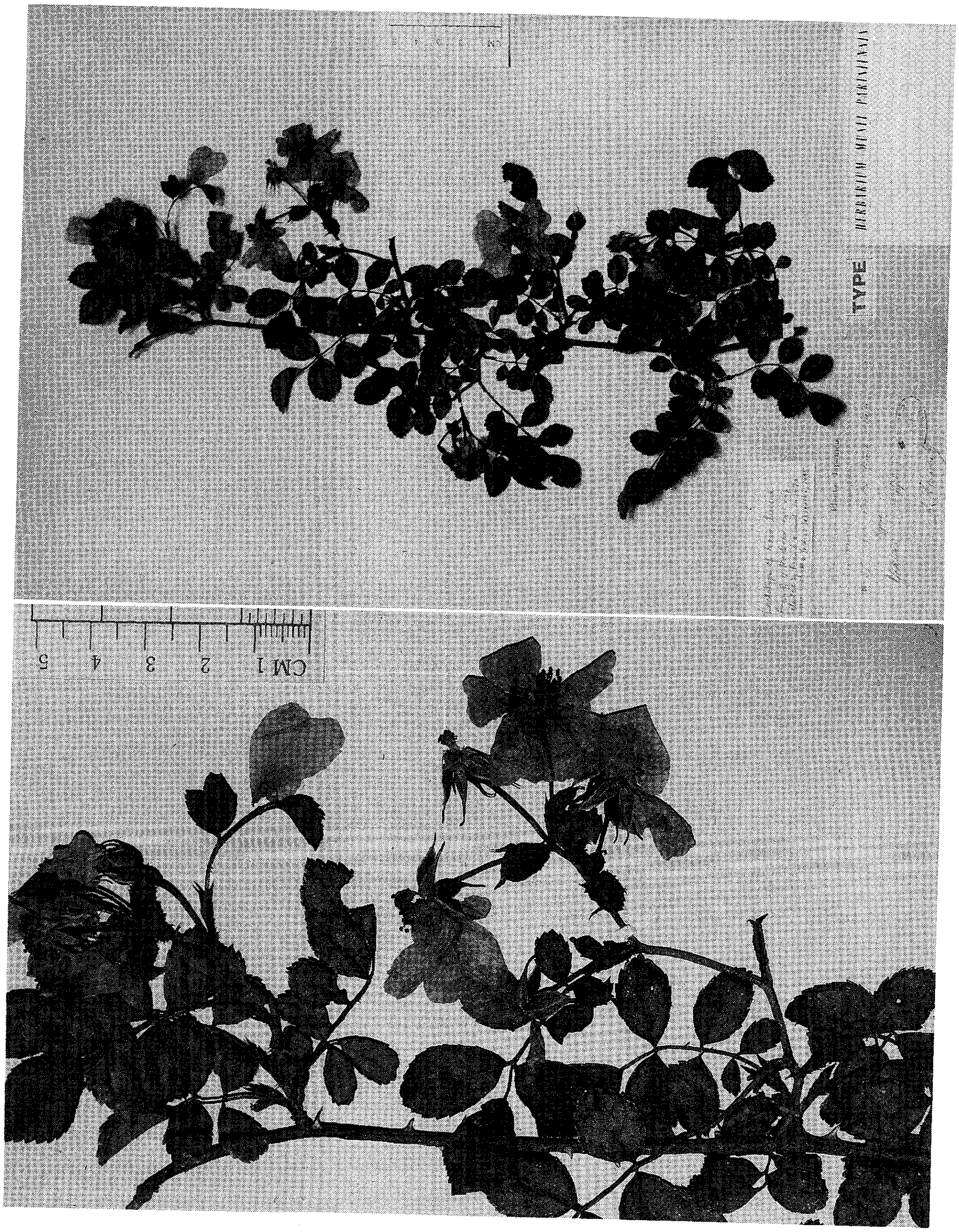

Fig. 1. Lectotype of *Rosa luciae* Crép. Savatier 373 (P).

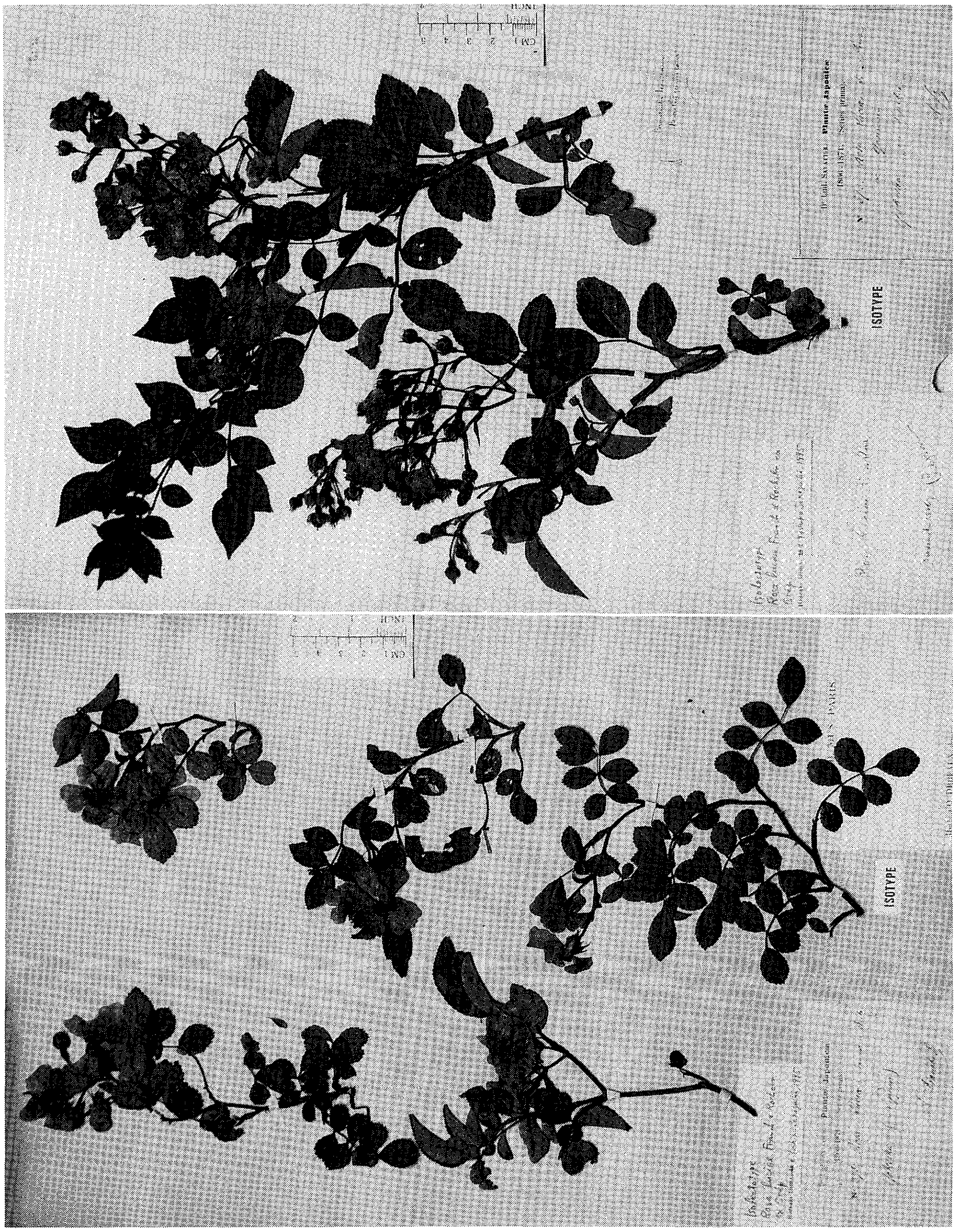

Fig. 2. Isolectotypes of *Rosa luciae* Crép. Savatier 373 (P).

var. *oligantha* (Franch. & Sav.) H.Ohba.

Crépin mentioned that the epithet "*luciae*" was dedicated to Mrs. Savatier for her support of Savatier's enthusiastic collecting of Japanese plants.

2) ***Rosa luciae*** var. ***β. fimbriata*** Franch. & Sav., Enum. Pl. Jap. [**1**: 135 (1873), nom. nud.] **2**: 344 (1878). [Fig. 3]

Holotype: [Japan. Honshu: Kanagawa Pref.]: Yokoska, in dumetis semel inventa. Savatier n.374 (P).

The specimen, consisting of two stout branches with inflorescences, is undoubtedly *Rosa luciae*. The zigzag branches, to 3.5 mm in diam., are chracteristic of the variety. Franchet and Savatier wrote: "Folia ut in varietate" and "stipulae dentato glandulosae, subfimbriatae." The stipules, 17 to 20 mm long, are irregularly shallowly incised, but not glandular; and the terminal leaflet varies in size, the largest one is 3.2×2.1 cm.

The label has *Rosa wichuraiana* determined by Crépin. Crépin seems to change his opinion on *Rosa wichuraiana* after 1871. When Crépin described *R. luciae* in 1871, he understood that the unpublished *R. wichuraiana* represented the same taxon. Later, Crépin wrongly regarded *R. wichuraiana* as distinct from *R. luciae*, because he interepreted *R. luciae* as a rose which is here named *R. onoei* var. *oligantha*. Crépin's determination of Savatier's specimens in Paris well indicates this change.

Although Franchet and Savatier (1878) wrote the localities as "Circa Yokoska rara et in montibus Hakone," there are no specimens collected in Hakone at Paris.

3) ***Rosa luciae*** var. ***γ. poteriifolia*** Franch. & Sav., Enum. Pl. Jap. [**1**: 135 (1873), nom. nud.] **2**: 344 (1878). [Figs. 4 & 5, above]

Holotype: Nippon [= Japan]. [Honshu: Kanagawa Pref.]: Yokoska (= Yokosuka). Savatier 375 (P).

In the provisional treatment, Franchet and Savatier (1873) described the pedicels of var. *poteriifolia* as being glabrous or glandulose: *γ. poteriifolia* pedunculis glabris and *δ. poteriifolia* pedunculis glandulosis. Savatier 375 (Nippon, Yokoska) represents the glabrous state (Fig. 4) while Savatier 376 (Nippon, Yokoska) represents the glandular state (Fig. 5, above). In 1878, however, they described *γ. poteriifolia* as having glabrous pedicels, "pedicelli glabri" (Franchet and Savatier 1878). In the same treatment they published *δ. adenophora* with more or less glandulose pedicels, and the lectotype specimen of *δ. adenophora* (designated below) exactly agrees with the description of *δ. poteriifolia*. The holotype of *γ. poteriifolia* has leaves 5–9-foliolate; leaflets widely ovate or orbiculate, obtuse, lateral leaflets rarely more than 15 mm long; stipules the same as in var. *fimbriata* (dentate, glandular and subfimbriate); flowers solitary, rarely in inflorescences; pedicels glabrous; fruits ovate or subglobose, 5–7 mm across, blackish purple.

This is undoubtedly a fruiting specimen of *Rosa luciae*. A specimen with the label "Herb. Mus. Paris/ Herbier E. Drake" on the right side has Franchet's annotation and on the left side "*Rosa luciae* var. *poteriifolia*/ Forma: pedunculis glabri/ Yokoska (Nippon) / leg. Savatier" by Franchet. The specimen consisting of three individuals is regarded as the isotype, though it lacks a collection number.

Savatier 376 is also typical *Rosa luciae*. The pedicels that Franchet and Savatier described as glandular are almost glabrous as discussed below.

4) ***Rosa luciae*** var. δ. ***adenophora*** Franch. & Sav., Enum. Pl. Jap. **2**: 345 (1878). [Fig. 6]

Lectotype (selected here): [Japan. Honshu: Kanagawa Pref.]: Yokoska, in sepibus. Mai 1867. Savatier s.n. (P).

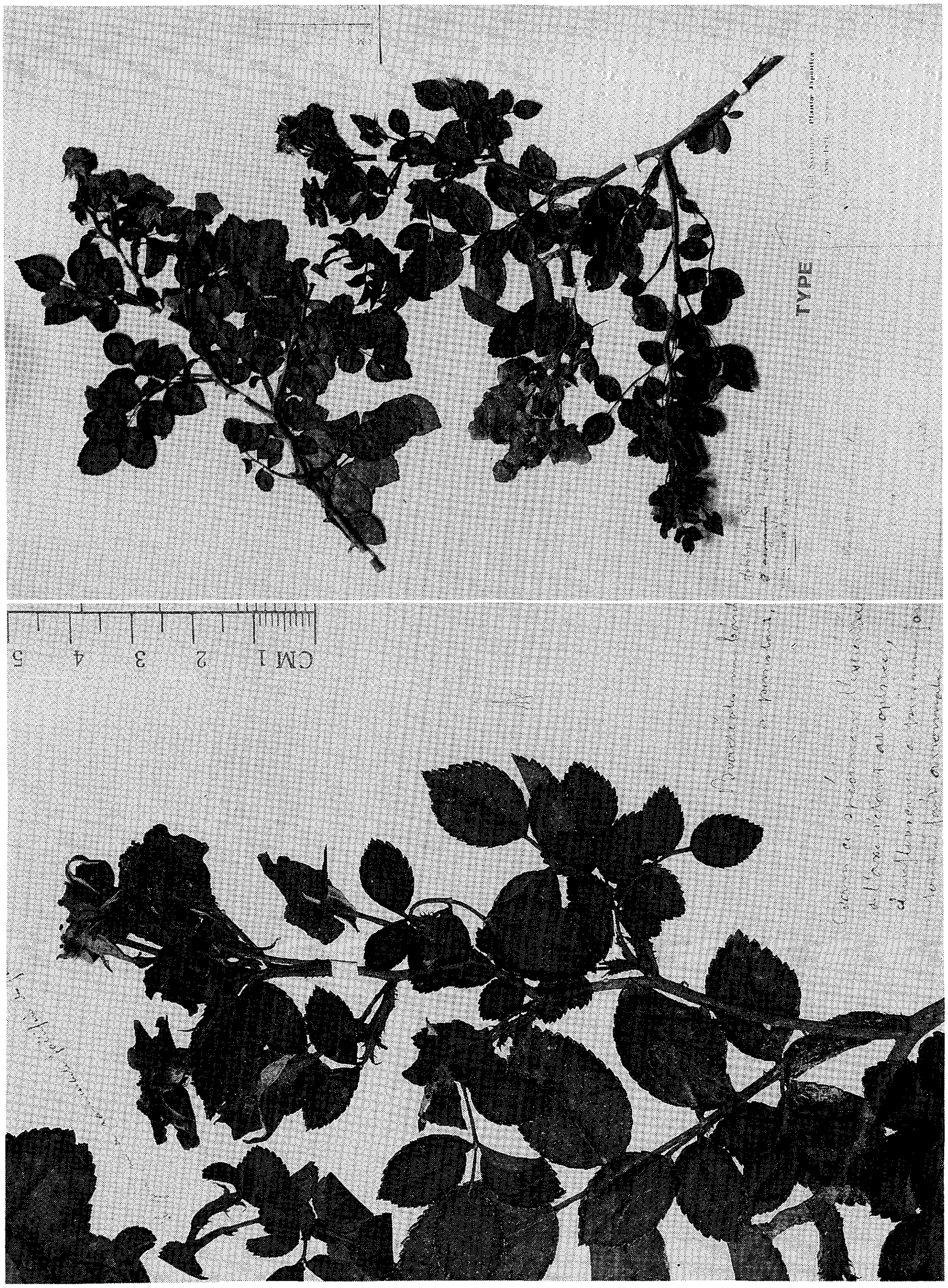

Fig. 3. Holotype of *Rosa luciae* var. *β. fimbriata* Franch. & Sav. Savatier 374 (P).

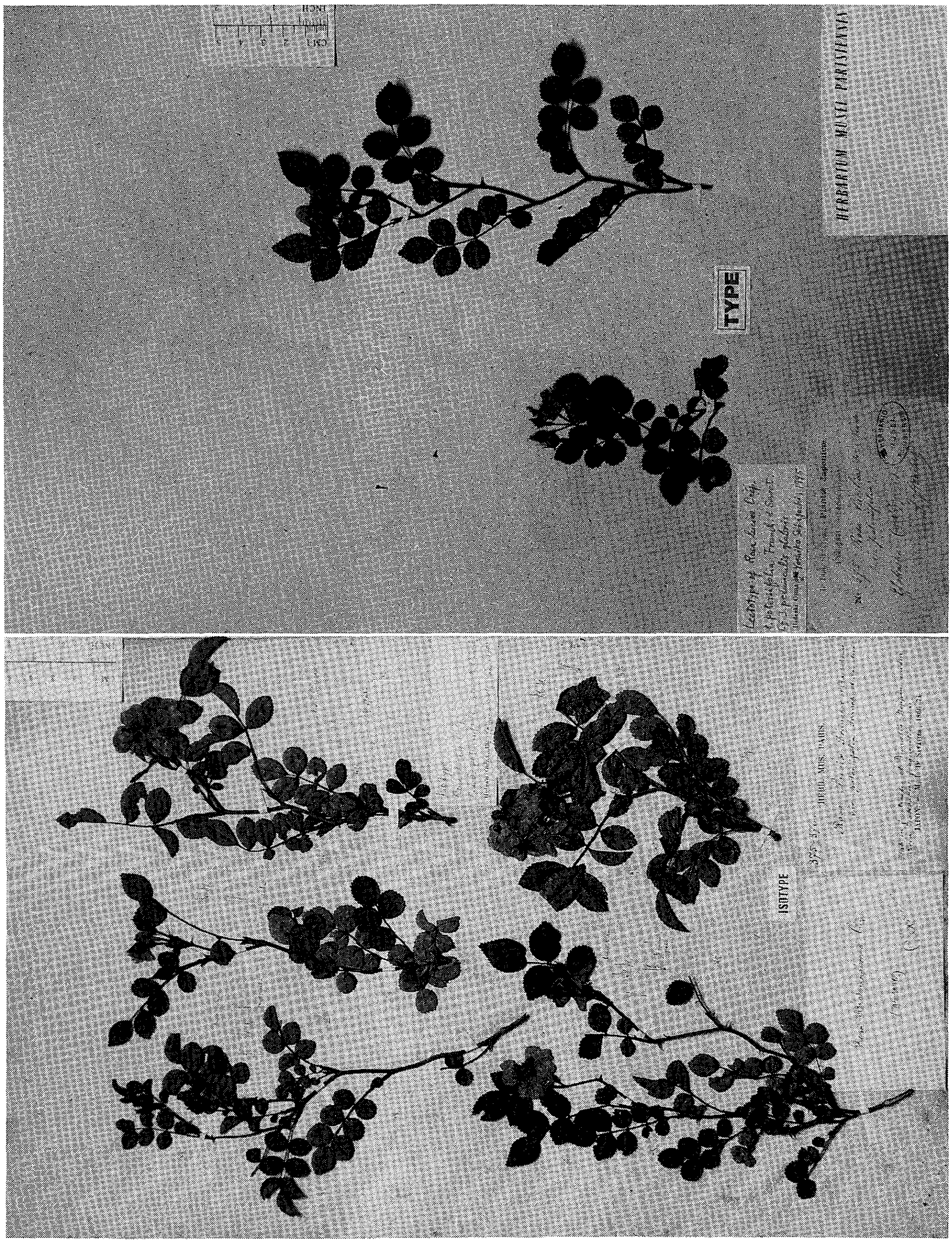

Fig. 4. Holotype and isotype of *Rosa luciae* var. *γ. poteriifolia* Franch. & Sav. Savatier 375 (P), holotype [above]; 375–376 (P), isotype [below].

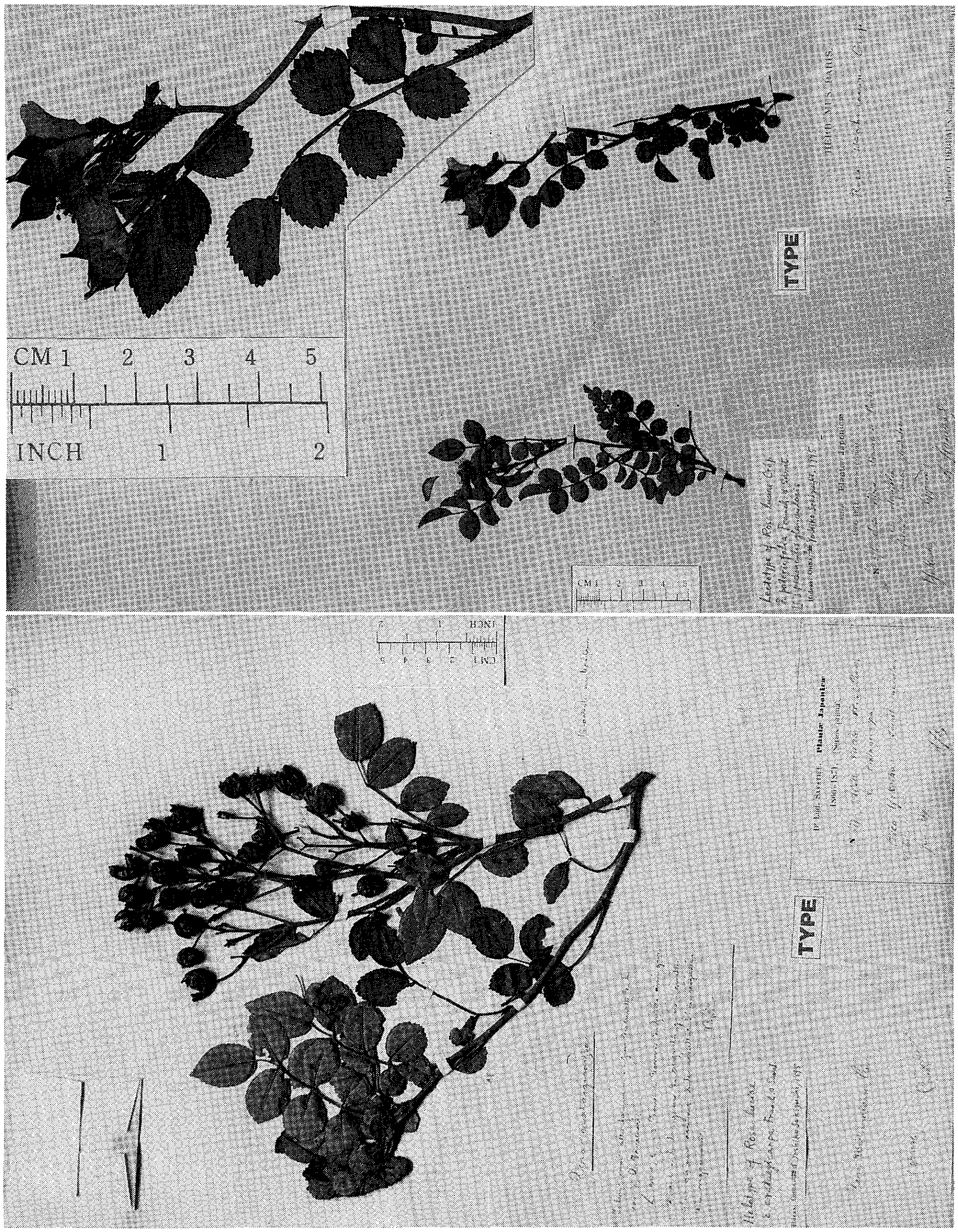

Fig. 5. Authentic specimen of *Rosa luciae* var. ε. *poteriifolia* Franch. & Sav. Savatier 376 (P), above; holotype of *Rosa luciae* var. ε. *crataegicarpa* Franch. & Sav. Savatier 377 (P), below.

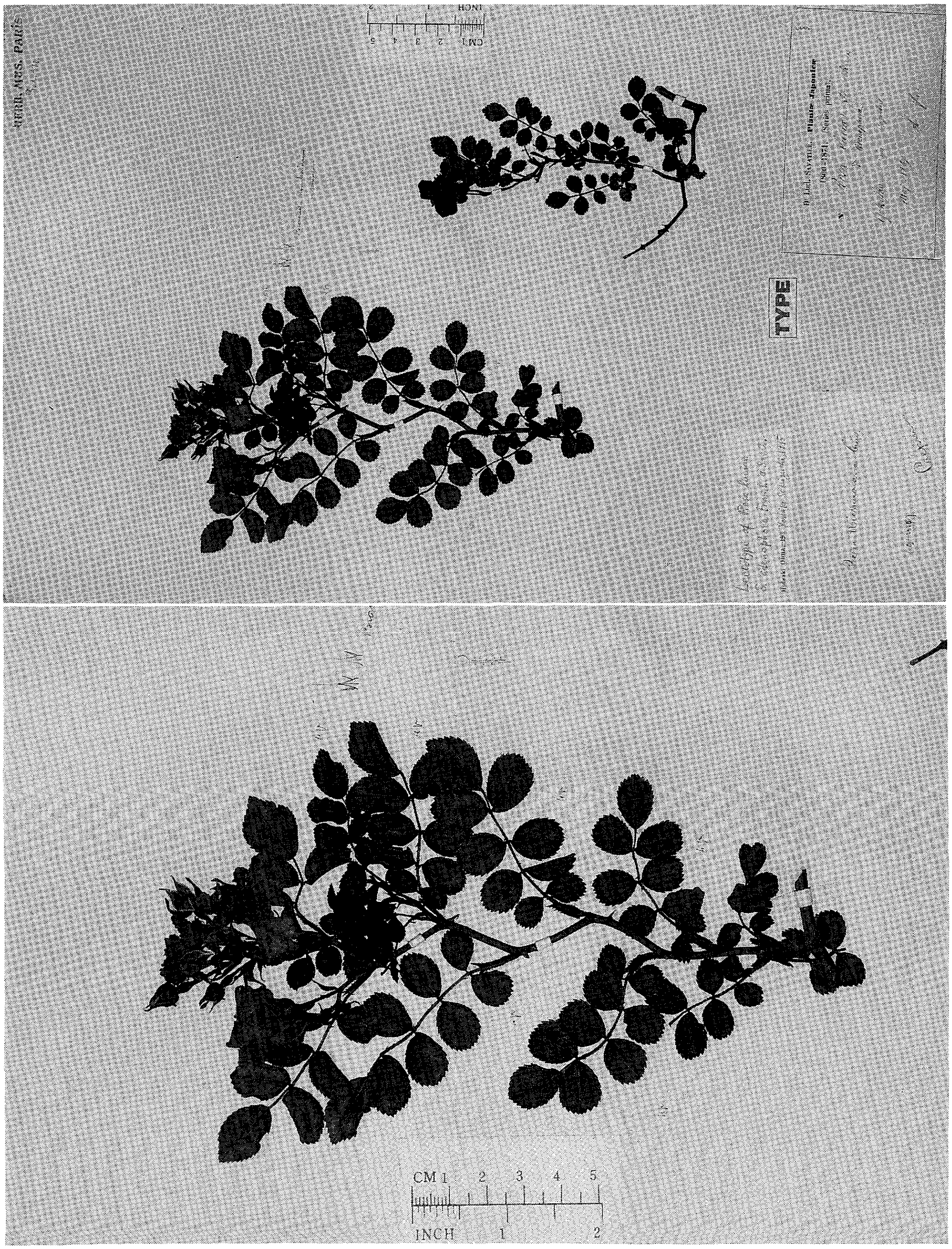

Fig. 6. Lectotype of *Rosa luciae* var. *δ. adenophora* Franch. & Sav. Savatier s.n. (P).

Syntypes: Yokoska, in sepibus. Jun. 1867. Savatier s.n. (P); Yokoska, in sepibus. Jul. 1867. Savatier s.n. (P); in Provincia Ise [Honshu: Mie Pref.], insulae Nippon. Dr. Rein s.n. (P).

Franchet and Savatier (1878) described this variety as having leaves as in var. *poteriifolia* but tending towards orbiculate, 4-paired small leaflets hardly 5 mm long, and pedicels more or less glandulose. There are four specimens identified as var. *adenophora* by Franchet at Paris. All of them are considered to be syntypes of var. *adenophora*. Among them, three were collected in Yokosuka by Savatier and a single specimen was collected in Ise by Rein. The small size of the leaflets refers to only Rein's specimen. It is clear from his handwriting on the label that Franchet first identified the Rein's specimen as *δ. poteriifolia* forma *minuta*. He then changed *δ. poteriifolia* to *δ. adenophora* but did not publish the form.

The lectotype specimen has a lateral branch with flowers and obovate leaflets. The zigzag branches are characteristic of *R. luciae*. Savatier's specimen collected in June 1867, consisting of 5 branches, shows variation in the internodes and in the zigzag pattern of the branches. Savatier's specimen collected in July 1867 differs from the others in leaf texture, and the leaflets are smaller. Crépin identified this as *R. luciae* and the others as *R. wichuraiana*. I agree with his recognition of the distinctness of the specimens, but the one he identified as *R. luciae* is *Rosa onoei* var. *oligantha*.

5) ***Rosa luciae*** var. ε. ***crataegicarpa*** Franch. & Sav., Enum. Pl. Jap. [**1**: 135 (1873), nom. nud.] **2**: 345 (1878). [Fig. 5, below]

Holotype: [Japan. Honshu: Kanagawa Pref.]: circa Yokoska, semel inventa, in sepibus. Jun. 1867. Savatier 377 (P).

The type, having stout branches to 6 mm wide apically and widely oblong leaflets 2.9 × 1.9 cm, is a stout individual of *R. luciae* from coastal slopes.

6) ***Rosa luciae*** var. η. ***oligantha*** Franch. & Sav., Enum. Pl. Jap. [**1**: 135 (1873), nom. nud.] **2**: 345 (1878). [Fig. 7]

Holotype: Nippon media [= central Japan]. [Honshu: Kanagawa Pref.]: circa Yokoska, frequentissima. In fruticetis et dumetis. Savatier 378 (P).

Franchet and Savatier (1878) wrote: "Varietas nostra *η. oligantha*, Enum. 1, p.135 non etiam est forma, quum in iisdem ramis, ramulos flores nunc 1–3, nunc 1–12 gerentes videamus," or our variety *η. oligantha*, Enum. 1, p.135, also is not a form, I see 1–3 flowers on the branchlets, 1–12 on the branches. Koidzumi (1930) regarded this as a diagnosis or description.

I consider var. *oligantha* to be different from the varieties of *R. luciae* and belong to *R. onoei*. *Rosa onoei* var. *oligantha* (Japanese name: Azuma-ibara) differs from var. *onoei* in having relatively large flowers, more than 1.8 cm across, and pedicels, calyx and leaves without appressed hairs. The type specimen has flowers ca.2.5 cm across, solitary or 2–4 in an inflorescence, glabrous pedicels, and leaflets 5–7, with pale green and glabrous lower surface, ovate with elongate apex (but apex itself acute or rounded), finely serrate margins, and terminal leaflets 2.2 cm × 1.2 cm.

Rosa onoei Makino var. **oligantha** (Franch. & Sav.) H.Ohba, comb. nov.

Rosa luciae Crép. var. *oligantha* Franch. & Sav., Enum. Pl. Jap. **2**: 345 (1878).

Rosa luciae auct. non Crép.: Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **40**: 566 ;(1926), excl. var. *crataegicarpa*; Ohwi, Fl. Jap., Engl. ed., 540 (1965); Momiyama in Satake et al., Wild Flow. Jap., Herb. **2**: 202 (1989).

Japanese name: Azuma-ibara.

7) ***Rosa luciae*** var. ζ. ***yokoscensis*** Franch. & Sav., Enum. Pl. Jap. [**1**: 135 (1873),

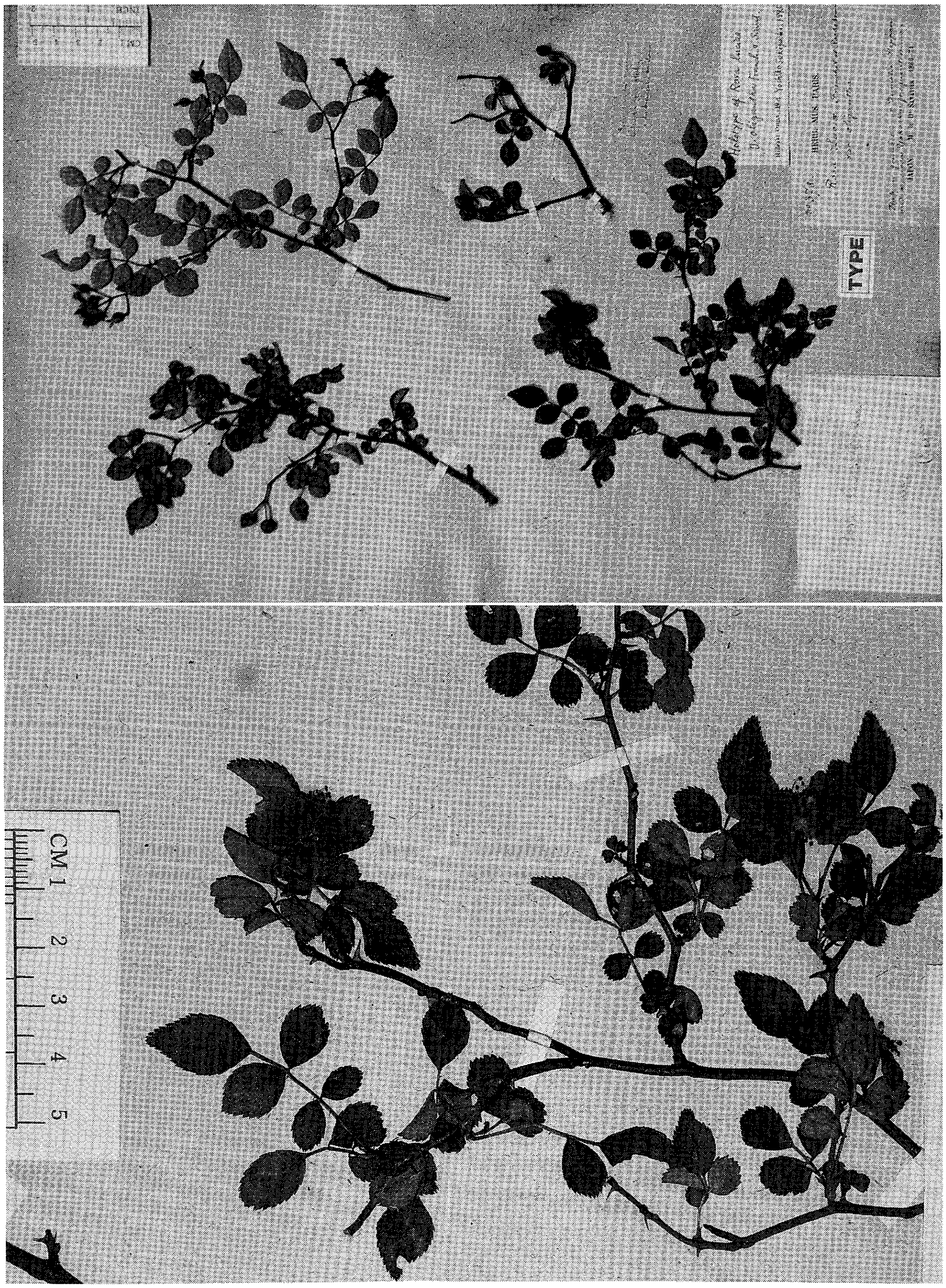

Fig. 7. Holotype of *Rosa luciae* var. *η*. *oligantha* Franch. & Sav. Savatier 378 (P).

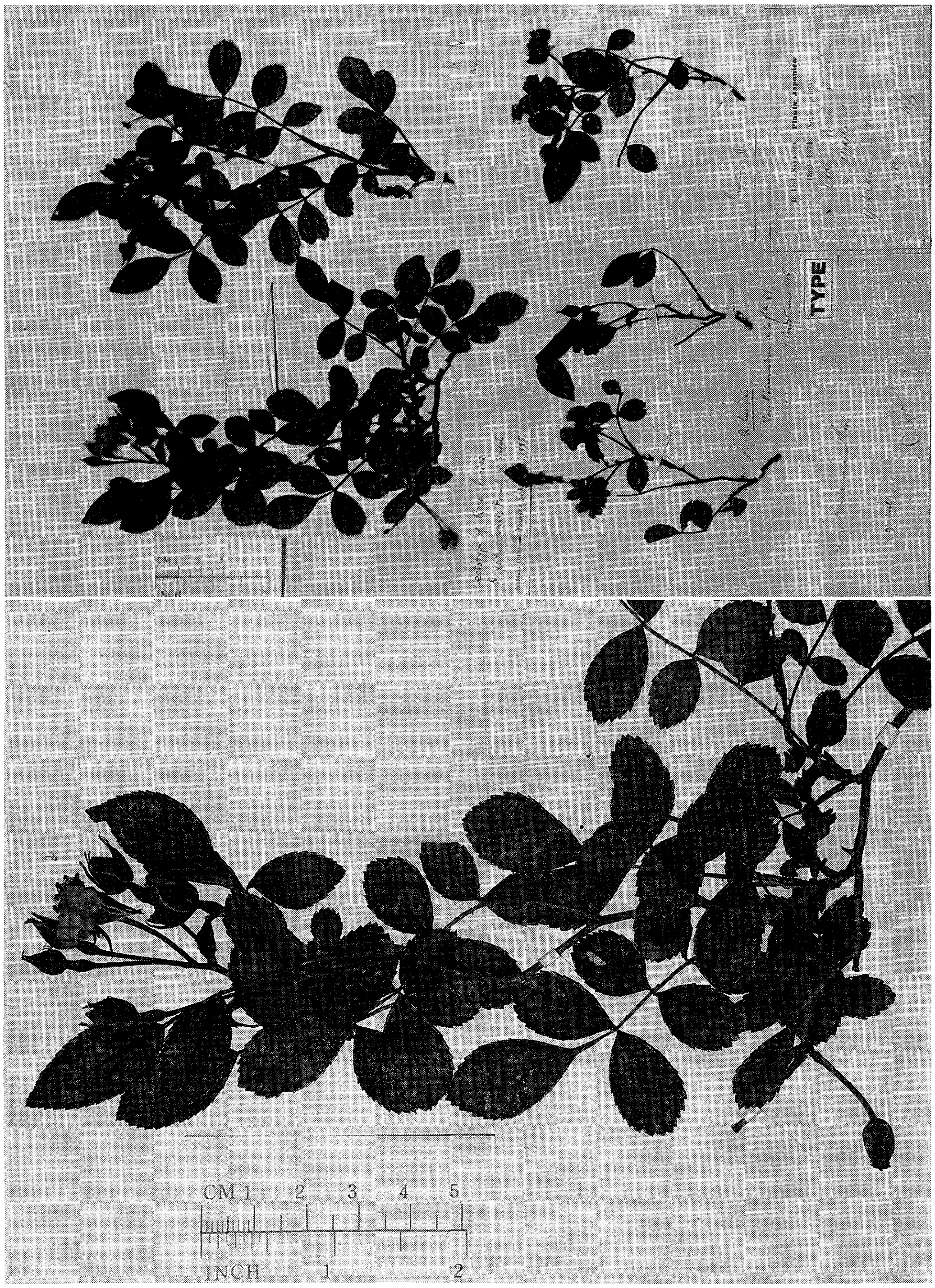

Fig. 8. Neotype of *Rosa luciae* var. ζ. *yokoscensis* Franch. & Sav. Savatier s.n. (P).

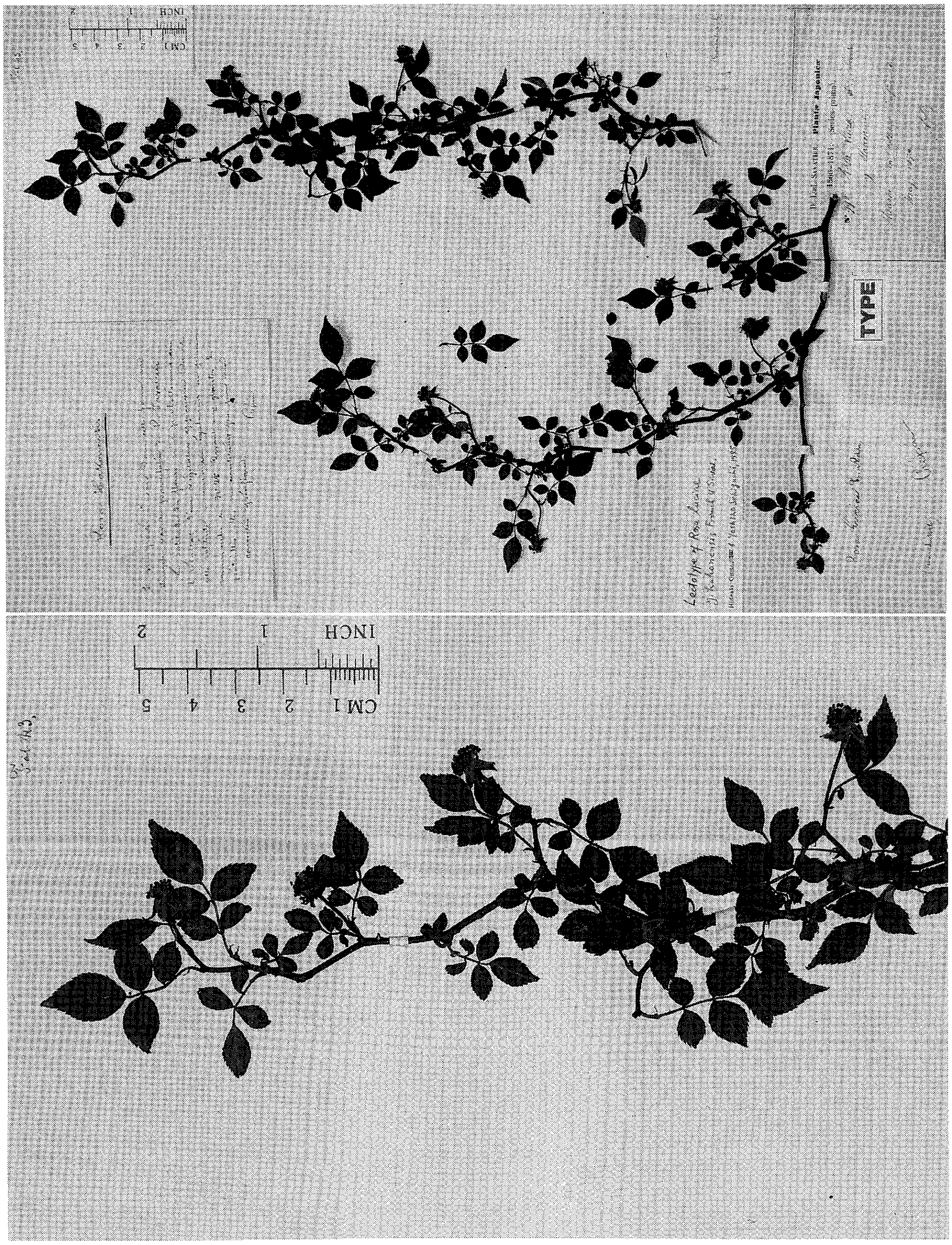

Fig. 9. Neotype of *Rosa luciae* var. *η. hakonensis* Franch. & Sav. Savatier 996 (P).

nom. nud.] **2**: 345 (1878). [Fig. 8]

Neotype (selected here): [Japan. Honshu: Kanagawa Pref.]: Yokoska, in dumetis. Mai 1867. Savatier s.n. (P).

Although Franchet and Savatier (1873) cited Savatier 379, I did not find that specimen in Paris and therefore designate a neotype. The neotype specimen consists of five individuals with flowers less than 3 cm across. There are 2 to 5 flowers in an inflorescence with narrowly ovate or widely lanceolate bracts, leaflets 7(–9), narrowly obovate leaflets, an elliptic terminal, longer than the lateral leaflets, 1.9–2.9 cm long, 1–1.4 cm wide and stipules sparsely fimbriate stipules.

I consider *η. yokoscensis* to be identical with *R. onoei* var. *oligantha* mainly in having few-flowered inflorescences and narrowly obovate lateral leaflets.

8) ***Rosa luciae*** var. η. ***hakonensis*** Franch. & Sav., Enum. Pl. Jap. [**1**: 135 (1873), nom. nud.] **2**: 345 (1878). [Fig. 9]

Neotype (selected here): [Japan. Honshu: Kanagawa Pref.]: Hakone, in collibus inferioribus. Mai 1870. Savatier 996 (P).

Savatier 380, cited in the provisional study by Franchet and Savatier (1873) under *η. hakonensis*, was not found in Paris. The neotype specimen has Franchet's handwriting on the label and is characterized by the 5-foliolate leaves 4–4.5 cm long, the lower surface whitish and glabrous, and solitary flowers (approximately 1.5 cm across with obovate petals) terminal on lateral branches with 3 or 4 leaves. The pedicels have stalked glands.

Var. *hakonensis* is regarded as a variety of *Rosa onoei* Makino and the first available epithet at varietal rank. Thus I propose the new name, *Rosa onoei* Makino var. *hakonensis* (Franch. & Sav.) H.Ohba, for the rose now known as *Rosa jasminoides* Koidz.

Two more of Savatier's specimens, which were collected "in monte Fudsi Yama (now Mt. Fuji or Fuji-san), no.3417 and 3418 are deposited in Paris. Although these were identified as *Rosa luciae* by Crépin, they are *Rosa onoei* var. *hakonensis* in having glabrous leaves with whitish lower surface.

Rosa onoei Makino var. **hakonensis** (Franch. & Sav.) H.Ohba, comb. nov.

Rosa luciae Crép. var. *hakonensis* Franch. & Sav., Enum. Pl. Jap. **2**: 345 (1878).

Rosa jasminoides Koidz. in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **31**: 129 (1917).

Rosa hakonensis (Franch. & Sav.) Koidz. in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **37**: 48 (1923).

Rosa onoei auct. non Makino: Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **40**: 567 (1926).

Japanese name: Mori-ibara.

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大場秀章：***Rosa luciae*** **Rochebr. & Franch. ex Crép.** と **Franchet** と **Savatier** によって記載されたその変種の正体と基準標本

日本のバラ属合生花柱節（*Rosa* sect. Synstylae）は，分類群の妥当性の是非を検討するのに先立ち，既設分類群の基準標本を検討し，その正体を明らかにすることが求められている．なかでも問題となるのは *Rosa luciae* Rochebr. & Franch. ex Crép. ならびに Franchet と Savatier により Enumeratio Plantarum in Japonia（1873，1878）に *Rosa luciae* の変種として発表された分類群である．新しい Flora of Japan（Iwatsuki et al., in press）のバラ属執筆に先立ち，この問題を検討した．

1）*Rosa luciae* は Jokohama（Nippon）で Savatier が採集した標本にもとづいて記載されたが，そのときかつてベルリンの標本に彼自身が名付けた *Rosa wichuraiana* Crép.（裸名）を異名として引用した．この *R. wichuraiana* の学名はそれ以来正式には発表されていないので，これは無効名であってテリハノイバラの学名とすることはできない．

Rosa luciae で問題になるのは Kalkman（1973）も記すように，タイプに当たる標本が見出せないことである．Franchet と Savatier は Enumeratio で *Rosa luciae* に多数の変種を記載したが，その中の真正変種（varietas genuina）の基準標本として Yokoska で採集された Savatier 373を引いている．Yokoska は神奈川県横須賀で Savatier が勤務した横須賀製鉄所があったところでもあり，彼はここで彼の日本でのコレクションの大多数の標本を採集している．Jokohama 採集の標本が発見できない現時点ではこの Savatier 373を *Rosa luciae* のレクトタイプとするのは妥当な処置であり，本稿でこのことを提案した（この標本はパリの自然史博物館にある）．Savatier が日本滞在中多くの標本を採集したのは上述のように大部分が横須賀で，横浜での採集品はあっても少ない．Crépin は横須賀を欧米では当時一層名の知られていた横浜と間違えた可能性もある．

この Savatier 373は Fig. 1 と Fig. 2 に示すように間違いなくテリハノイバラであることから，*Rosa luciae* はテリハノイバラであり，しかもこの学名が正名となる．この学名がテリハノイバラであることはすでに Palibin（1898），松村（1912），Koidzumi（1913），Nakai（1916），さらに最近では Kalkman（1973）によって指摘されている．しかし，日本では Nakai（1926），大井（1965），籾山（1989）などが *Rosa luciae* をアズマイバラとし，テリハノイバラを *R. wichuraiana* Crép. とする見解が普及している．

R. luciae がアズマイバラだとする見解は Crépin 自身が途中で *R. wichuraiana*（テリハノイバラ）が *R. luciae*（これを誤ってアズマイバラと解釈した）とは異なるバラであると見解を変え，これを標本上の同定箋に記したためではないかと想像する．バラ学者として著名な Crépin の見解であり，その影響は大きかった．とくにテリハノイバラがバラの園芸改良上重要な種であり，この種を片親とする一群のバラにテリハノイバラの学名から Wichuraiana Group（系）と命名されているので，なお厄介である．

2）*Rosa luciae* var. *β. fimbriata* Franch. & Sav. これは横須賀で採集された Savatier 374（Fig. 3）をホロタイプ（P）とし，その正体はテリハノイバラである．

3）*Rosa luciae* var. *γ. poteriifolia* Franch. & Sav. パリにある横須賀での採集品 Savatier 375をホロタイプとし，これもテリハノイバラである（Figs. 4 と 5 上）．

4）*Rosa luciae* var. *δ. adenophora* Franch. & Sav. これにはホロタイプが見出せないが，シンタイプに当たる数点の標本がパリにある．その中の 1 点（Savatier s.n.，1867年 6 月横須賀で採集）の 5 枝中 1 枝（これはアズマイバラ）を除くすべてはテリハノイバラである．横須賀で Savatier が1867年 5 月に採集した標本をレクトタイプとした（Fig. 6）．

5）*Rosa luciae* var. *ε. crataegicarpa* Franch. & Sav. 横須賀周辺で採集の Savatier 377がホロタイプであり，これはテリハノイバラである（Fig. 5 下）．

6）*Rosa luciae* var. *η. oligantha* Franch. & Sav. これも横須賀周辺で採集された Savatier 378がホロ

タイプとされる．これはテリハノイバラではなく，アズマイバラである．タイプの個体（Fig. 7）は，単生または2～4花からなる花序をもち，花は直径約2.5 cm，花柄は無毛で，葉は草質で，5または7個の小葉からなり，小葉は卵形で上部は伸び（先端は鋭形または円形），細かな鋸歯をもち，淡緑色で無毛の下面をもち，頂小葉は2.2 cm×1.2 cmになる．

アズマイバラはフジイバラやモリイバラとともにヤブイバラの変異に含まれ，ヤブイバラに対して相対的に大きめの花をもつこと（直径1.8 cm以上）と花柄，萼，葉に伏毛がないことで区別される変種とするのがよいと考える．Var. *oligantha* はアズマイバラに対して最初に与えられた変種ランクの学名であり，アズマイバラの学名として *R. onoei* Makino var. *oligantha*（Franch. & Sav.）H. Ohba を提唱した．

7）*Rosa luciae* var. *ζ. yokoscensis* Franch. & Sav. 記載に引用された Savatier 379がタイプであるが見当たらないため，記載によく合う横須賀で Savatier が1867年5月に採集した標本をネオタイプに選んだ（Fig. 8）．これはアズマイバラである．

8）*Rosa luciae* var. *η. hakonensis* Franch. & Sav. Savatier 380がタイプであるが，この標本は見当たらない．記載に合致する Savatier 996をネオタイプに選んだ（Fig. 9）．これは神奈川県箱根で1870年5月に採集されたもので，その正体はモリイバラである．モリイバラはアズマイバラ同様，ヤブイバラの変種と考えられる．Var. *hakonensis* は変種ランクとして最も古く正式に発表された学名であり，モリイバラに対して *R. onoei* Makino var. *hakonensis*（Franch. & Sav.）H.Ohba の学名を提唱した．

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